

# DIARY PAGE 10

- 26
- <sup>1st</sup> MAY DAY 1961. FOUND US THINKING ABOUT OUR FUTURE. I SAW, YE OF FACT I MARRIED MARIA. WHO MEANT ELLA I FOUND MYSELF IN LOVE WITH MARIA.
- MAY - THE TRANSITION OF CHANGING FULL LOVE FROM ELLA TO MARIA WAS VERY PAINFUL. AS I SAW ELLA ALMOST EVERY DAY AT THE FACTORY BUT AS THE DAYS WENT BY I ADJUSTED MORE AND MORE MY WIFE MENTALLY. I STILL HADN'T TOLD MY WIFE OF MY DESIRE TO RETURN TO U.S. SHE IS MADLY IN LOVE WITH ME FROM THE VERY START, BOAT RIDES ON LAKE MINSK WALKS THROUGH THE PARKS EVENING AT HOME OR AT AUNT VALINE'S PLACE. MAY JUNE - A CONTINUENCE OF MAY, EXCEPT THAT WE DRAW CLOSER AND CLOSER, AND I THINK VERY LITTLE NOW OF ELLA. IN THE LAST DAYS OF THIS MONTH I BECAME MY LONGING TO RETURN TO AMERICA. MY WIFE IS SLIGHTLY STARTLED, BUT TAIN ENCOURAGES ME TO DO WHAT I WISH TO DO.
- JULY - I DECIDED TO TAKE MY TWO WEEK VACATION AND TRAVEL TO MOSCOW (WITHOUT POLICE PERMISSION) TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY TO SEE ABOUT GETTING MY U.S. PASSPORT BACK AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MY WIFE TO ENTER THE U.S. WITH ME.
- JULY 8 - I FLY BY PLANE TO MINSK ON A IL-20, 24 HRS 20 MIN. LATER AFTER TAKING A TEARFUL AND ANXIOUS PARTING FROM MY WIFE I ARRIVE IN MOSCOW DEPARTING BY BUS ~~FROM~~ FROM THE AIRPORT I ARRIVE IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY. MAKING MY WAY THROUGH HEAVY TRAFFIC I DON'T COME IN SIGHT OF THE EMBASSY UNTIL 2:00 P.M. THE AFTERNOON. IT'S SATURDAY WHAT IF THEY ARE CLOSED? ENTERING I FIND THE OFFICES EMPTY BUT MANAGE TO CONTACT SNYDER ON THE PHONE (SINCE THE EMBASSY PERSONAL LIFE ON THE SAME BUILDING) HE COMES DOWN TO greet me shakes my hand after interview he advises me to come in first thing mon.
- (see - July 8 - 13.)
- JULY 8. INTERVIEW JULY 9. RECEIVE PASSPORT, CALL MARIA TO MOSCOW 11:30.
- JULY 14. I AND MARIA RETURN TO MINSK.
- JULY 15. MARIA AT WORK, SO SHOCKED TO FIND OUT THEY EVERYONE KNOWS SHE ENTERED THE U.S. EMBASSY. THEY WERE CALLED AT HER PLACE OF WORK FROM SOME OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW! HE HAD SENT A MESSAGE AND GIVE HER A LETTER FROM BROWNEBERRY. THE FIRST OF MANY ENCOURAGEMENTS.

in this book and only makes up about 20% of the rest.  
Most of the authors of these books worked in the Soviet  
Union and published by the central Moscow publishing  
house a truly gigantic and monopolistic foreign firm  
for those exposed to centralization here foreign book  
and especially the Russian language and other  
any one of the 100 languages of minority groups in the USSR  
70% of the population of the USSR. Great Russia, however  
national languages are protected and propagated by law  
as an important element of Soviet patriotism. The total  
207, 723,000 million people in the Soviet Union  
14, 14,000,000 Soviet Russia of their national language, 713,000  
is 37,253,000, and 24,713,000.  
and 6,015,000. The remaining population  
figures are distributed among 18 minority, and 60 fraction  
groups, some of which live as few as 4,000 people speaking  
the tongue, also there are 60,000 persons in the Soviet  
Union who are from rich non-Russian origin of these  
the leaders are: Yakuts 5,000; Altaians 4,000; affixes  
1,900; Khatols 1,800; Tatars 1,200; Finns 1,000  
Koryaks 1,000, and Argentine (estimated) 1,000. Some  
the figures from Argentine immigrants is not that  
in the 1960 figures for the Soviet Union pp 74-75).

27. 82% of all the 62,000 titles printed in the USSR in 1954 were technical or industrial text books, only 16% of these titles were for light reading, of these most would be stories reflecting the struggle and victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Nazis during the 2nd world war, as well as heroic novels about opening up the virgin lands in Siberia and the wild country East of the Urals, as was described by Erasing Lenin in his book, "main street USSR". Good stories are few and far between with them apt to be "boy-love-thriller-love girl" episodes. Of late I've increased production at his machine to write the adventures of Natasha, the shop for foreigners. Foreign novels are very popular in the USSR because of their comparatively easy tone, however, foreign writers seem to be chosen, because they write about the decay and darkness and immorality of their respective countries. Even foreign books seem to be chosen to show that if capitalism isn't dead or dying it should.

American authors include, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, and others. Most of these writers are often very popular in the USSR, but not for the same reasons. Jack London wrote what we consider adventure stories while the Russians consider them to be reflections of present day life. Ernest Hemingway, wrote "old man and the sea" a deeply touching story of man's struggle against nature and the sea, while here it is considered an indictment of the capitalist society although Hemingway, unlike Jack London, was never a socialist.

Not as ~~common~~ <sup>common</sup>, reading selected stories by foreign writers, one gets a very depressing feeling and is overwhelmed by the greyness and darkness of the life depicted in them. Other foreign authors include:

Leonard Frank, Russian novelist; William Goldstein, things as they are "English"; and more classical writers such as: Alexander Dumas "count Monte Cristo" French author. "Sherlock Holmes and other tales" are also known and read in the USSR, but such titles are few and hard to find. Dickens however, is in production wherever one goes. Most Russian books are also found in quantity such novels of 300-400 pp. sell for 1.50

rubles or less. ~~They~~ <sup>They</sup> story novels high in publication and therefore, popularity, also with the ladies and other women not American or West German spy's captured in the end by the young, handsome, Soviet courts beautiful agents.